is formed, which "grows by what it feeds on." The crowds which throng the Empire and Congress springs "from early morn to dewy eve." must be broken up. Philanthropic persons must shadder at the thought of a Christian gentleman intemperately swallowing fifteen or twenty tumblersfull before breakfast! We naturally exclaim with Dopberry, "it is most tolerable and not to be endured." It is most tolerable and not to be endured. There are now about two hundred guests at the United States, which, under the superintendence of Marvin, still retains the prominent place it has always occupied. But it is not until after your grand pyrotechnic and other exhibitions of the "glorious Fourth," in Gotham, that the "crowd" or the fashionables par excellence will grace the avenues of Saratoga with their presence. The "season" commences about the 6th day of July, with the advent of Mrs. Potiphar and Mr Crosus, and before the month wance, the corridors and drawing rooms of this great Caravansary will witness a display of beauty and ngliness, affectation and modesty, fun, frolic and folly, such as may be seen nowhere else this side of Baden-Baden.

There is no more desirable spot for a student of

aden.

There is no more desirable spot for a student of

Baden.

There is no more desirable spot for a student of human nature than Vauity Fair; and, en passant, there are several English tourists here already, every one of whom intends writing a book descriptive of the manners and customs of the Yankees, and who have commenced keeping a diary, and made several important discoveries—of course.

I heard one of em, yesterday—a huge, fat man, who "lards the lean earth as he walks along"—giving a companion a minute history of the famous Congress Spring, which, according to his account, was accidentally brought to light through the instrumentality of a member of Congress, who, while strolling one dark evening, many years ago, in the vicinity, "put his foot in it," and miraculously recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism, with which he had been sorely afflicted. The virtues of the spring spread far and wide, and thousands flocked to the scene, that they also might benefit by the use of the waters. Fashlon finally asserted her claims to the sacred fountain, and in the exercise of her despotic sway scared away the Naisds and Dryads whose guardian presence had lent it its miraculous virtues, and in the course of time the very name of the original discoverer—such is the ingratitude of republics—was lost, or forgotten, like that of "the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome." But a grateful people remembered that he had been a member of Congress, and so the healthgiving fountain was called "Congress Spring."

One of the hereital, signified his incredulity, and at length had the audicity to suggest, that it was much more probable that the saline mixture was called Congress water because, like the speeches of some of the members, it was so nauseating. But that man fide members, it was so nauseating. But that man fide been heard from.

There is a great deal of building going on in this heautiful village just now, and many important improvements have been introduced for the comfort of the visiters. A brilliant season is articineted In

There is a great deal of building going on in this beautiful village just now, and many important improvements have been introduced for the confort of the visiters. A brilliant season is anticipated. In addition to the visiters of former years, the unusual crowds of strangers from Europe, as well as from every section of the Union, attracted by the opening of the Crystal Palace, will swell the number of guests at the fashionable watering places, and give your correspondents a wider range for the exercise of their powers of analysis and description.

The passage of the Maiae Liquor law by the Senate has created quite a sensation in this region; and public meetings are to be held to consider the best course to adopt for the preservation of the the rights of individuals.

ICHABOD.

# --- Hamilton Correspondence,

FORT HAMILTON, LITTON HOUSE, Une 16, 1853. |

Fossip from the Narrows—The Scenery — Fort

Hamilton—Local Improvements—The Temperature-Modes of Conveyance-Boat Bridgin; of

the Bay—Connexion between Long Island and Staten Island, Sec., Sec. The oppressively hot weather of yesterday and the day previous must have brought to the remembrance of many of the city readers of the Herald the grassy shades and cooling sea breezes of this delightful re-freat, made familiar to them by the enjoyments of precious summers. The arrivals of two days past, with the numerous engagements of rooms by others desirous to secure their choice in good time, show that the annual Hegira from the great city's heat, st, and foul air, is fairly begun, and will conti and increase for a fortnight; till the first of July it will become a perfect rush.

Both the arrivals and the engagements announce reunion of a large portion or nearly all of the regular habitués of the place in former seasons, with the addition of other families of like position and char-

The hotel and its adjuncts never looked better. Indeed there are manifest improvements in all.

The hotel and its adjuncts never looked better. Indeed there are manifest improvements in all. Many suits of apartments have been newly furnished, and the trees and shrubbery of the grounds, spreading with the growth of each year, throw a deeper and broader shadow over the lawns and slopes. The effects of a vermal season unusually favorable to vegetation, are manifest also in the gardens around, and in the adjacent country. For agreeable rides and walks this rural vicinage is well known as unsurpassed and scarcely equalled in the whole circle of New York summer resorts.

The difference between the temperature of this place and that of the city in hot weather, is almost incredible to those who have not tested it by observation of thermometers as well as by their own sensations. Whenever you find the thermometer in the Herallo office pointing somewhere between 86 and 80 degrees, or upwards, you may be safely assured that at the Hamilton House the heat of the air cantot raise the mercury higher than from 71 to 74 legrees (to-day 72 degrees at 1 P. M.) As you leave be city at one or four o'clook in the afternoon, in he steamboat, from pier No. 3 North river, panting pod glowing and perspiring, you soon deem it present to button your coat closely against the cool sea receze; and after arriving here, and taking a few hisurely turns in the grand and unrivalled prohenade of the stately and shady virandah (568 feet in length), you are likely to feel a necessity of a warmer dress than the linen jacket, &c., which constitute the summer business uniform in the city.

The accessibility of the place by carriage drive through Hamilton avenue from South ferry, as well as by four steamboats, which make landings here through the day, is a great advantage to men of business and professional men of the city making this their summer residence.

The new steamboat Economy, now running between this place and New York, is in many particulars a great improvement on the boats formerly plying on the same line. She was built expressly for

Hamilton route, has a double engine, which gives her great facility for turning, and has machinery of recent invention, whose successful operation is worthy of the notice of those interested in steam navigation, on account of the great saving of fuel effected by the improvement—consuming only two tons of coal to produce the number of revolutions for which five are required on the old plan. This peculiarity of the new boat gives a hint as to the reason of the modest and unfashionable name of "Economy," which has been given to it by the enterprising projectors and constructors. The name of John F. Rodman, as agent and a principal owner, is a sufficient guarantee to the public thet there is something practically valuable in the invention. The inventor, a Mr. Barnum, (no connexion of the P. T. B., it is believed and hoped.) netains an ownership of one-half, as a testimony of his confidence in the success of the enterprise. On a trial trip, the Economy has made the passage from New York to Fort Hamilton pier in twenty-three minutes, and her owners promise to do it in twenty minutes easily, when neither wind nor tide are strong against the boat. Half an hour is little time enough for the passage. If they make it any quicker, they will only shorten the enjoyment of the glorious cooling breezes of the bay.

The drive down Hamilton avenue, from the South

breezes of the bay. he drive down Hamilton avenue, from the South

The drive down Hamilton avenue, from the South erry, brings you hither, in any time you please, between forty minutes and an hour, or thereabouts. A ery pleasant ride of seven miles, through a fine bontry, with a view of the harbor, and a plank ride part of the way.

Another improvement in the navigation and intermunication of different parts of the great metrobils, and "the demosnes thereto adjacent," which will shortly be made, which it is the privilege and the duty of the New York Herald to announce to the public in advance of its cotemporaries.

igh hardly a mile apart, have never had any bet

though hardly a mile apart, have never had any better or more rapid means of communication since the first European settlement here, than they had before Hendrick Hudson ever entered the bay. Probably the Manhattan trihe of Indians made better time between the two points, in their light cances, than is made by the small boats which now furnish the only means of transit.

With the fine ferry-boat which will be put on the route in the beginning of July, the passage will be made in five or ten minutes. Your readers can inquire the effect that will be preduced on these marine suburbs of New York, by this improvement. Henceforth, practically, the Narrows of our noble bay are bridged.

Miquon.

### Our Georgetown Correspo GEORGETOWN, (D. C.) June 7, 1853.

Historical Recollections of the City-Extending of its

Trade—Railroads and their Commercial Effects

—The Scenery—High Notabilities in Georgetown, &c., &c., &c. As every man in this town, having two ideas in

his head, is a regular reader of the HERALD, I know you will be pleased to publish a letter of glad tidings respecting it.

Fifty years ago it was a place of extensive commercial importance, but later times have not treated it kindly in this particular. One of its neighboring hills was the first spot designated by General Washington for the site of the National Capitol : other minds prevailed, and the great arena of demagogues was established a mile or two to the eastward. But the business of our city has recently taken a new

Extensive arrangements have been made for making it the principal depot for the Cumberland making it the principal depot for the Cumberland coal, brought to us by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; but the climax has been capped by the opening to-day of the books for subscriptions to the stock of the Metropolitian Railroad. Excepting about three or four gentlemen, our entire population have put their shoulders to this wheel of fortune; and, with one exception, our city fathers will probably vote to take a large amount of stock. The exception alluded to is a man who was almost recently elected our Mayor.

with one exception, our city maters with probably vote to take a large amount of stock. The exception alluded to is a man who was almost recently elected our Mayor.

The railroad alluded to is to run from this city to Fredericton and Hagerstown, in Maryland, thereby crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and tapping the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. The result will be, that immense quantities of produce will reach tide water at our city sooner than in another direction, and all the Western trade bound to the Atlantic shore will pass through our city and Washington on its way to Baltimore, while those who are bound to the metropolis alone, will not have to go to Baltimore and then take a back track to Washington. And as a connection is contemplated between Georgetown and Washington, it is natural that the citizens of Washington should feel a deep interest in the new road, and I am glad to say they are manifesting it in a substantial manner. With such men as W. W. Corooran and J. W. Maury of Washington, and Francis Dodge of Georgetown, at its head, this new enterprise must be eminently successful.

The beauty of Georgetown and its vicinity has long been familiar to the world, but it never looked more lovely than now. The fashionable world has recently taken a new start in this direction, and we now number among our citizens, Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister; Mr. Crampton, the British Minister: Baron Jarolt, Minister Resident of Prussia, and Mr. Secretary McClelland. And within a year past etter has been opened a hotel in our town, which is well kept, neat, orderly and just the place for a sensible man to be comfortable. The distance for a sensible man to be comfortable. The distance for the first hotel to the Capitol is just three miles, and an omnibus leaves its door every five minutes until 12 o'clock at night.

### The Cronica and Mr. Ladeveze. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, June 20, 1853. Siz:—In your paper of last Saturday you published the translation of a letter, from the Spanish Consul in this city to the political Secretary of the General government at Havana, concerning personally Mr. Ladeveze. My friendship for that gentleman, and the respect due to his remaining for this gentleman, and the respect due to his character, have prompted me to investigate the case, and I enciose to you a translation of my correspondence on the subject with the consul of Her Majesty. I dare expect from your impartiality the insertion of this correspondence in one of your first numbers.

## nce in one of your first numbers. With due respect your obedient servant, A. X. SAN MARTIN

New York. Delmonico's Hotel, June 14ta, 1853.

New YORK, Delmonico's Hotel, June 14th, 1813.

To F. STOUGHTON, ESQ., CONSUL OF HER MAJESTY.

1224 - a caper of this city, entitled "El Filibustero," has published, and other -awapapers have translated and copied a communication from you to Mr. Mar, tin Galiano Enriquez de Navarro, late political Secretary of the General Government of Cuba, dated May 15, 1852, in which you refer to information given by Mr. Ludevezs, relating to persons implicated in the society of the "Lone mar," and the movements of this country against the rights of our nation in the island of Caba. The text of that communication seems to indicate a confidential and private character, in the information of Mr. Ladeveze, and consequently, a participation of that gentleman in the political and official tendency which might be given to it by your authority; and the effects of that character could not fail to be repugnant to the free frank and discretily invastial position of Mr. Ladeveze.

creetly impartial position of Mr. Ladeveze. In order that his name may not be impaired by suspicion, such as could only proceed from those persons ignorant of his principles and sentiments of honor and delicacy, which are well known to me and all his numerous friends, I have requested his permission to ask you the following questions, which I desire you to answer categorically: categorically:—

1. Are the contents of the adjoined printed communi-

categorically:—

1. Are the contents of the adjoined printed communication from you to Mr. Galiano, authentie?

2. Were the statements to which you refer as received from Mr. Ladweza, communicated by that gentleman in the office of La Cromica, in open conversation, and in the presence of several persons who took part in it, with reference to public reports, and news of the day, and without the least shadow of reserve or mystery?

3. Is it certain that the information to which you refer as received at the latest hour was given by Mr. Ladeveze, and by Messrs. Mauvel de la Pean y Cagigao and Eugene Derbilly, in your office, with the same open and unreserved character?

I am assured that the letter which was delivered to you by Mr. Ladeveze, was given to him for that purpose, in the presence of Messrs. Pena and Derbilly. I am assured that, while Mr. Ladeveze was engaged in his own affairs, he nost those gentlemen, and having entered into conversation with them about the news of the day, and the names which you quote, they proposed, in a moment of hillarity, to proceed to your office, where the first words with which they addressed you were: "Troy is going to be buried—the day of judgment is coming," or some like expressions.

Although I was absent in Europe at that time, I have

be buried—the day of judgment is coming,
the expressions.

Although I was absent in Europe at that time. I have
carefully ascertained these facts, in order to call them to
your recollection, and ask of you the confirmation of
them as an act of justice due to Mr. Ladevege.

Awaiting your reply, I am, sincerely, &c.,

A. X. SAN MARTIN DE BAZAN.

To A. X. SAN MARTIN DE BAZAN.

To A. X. SAN MARTIN DE BAZAN.

My Dear Sir.—At ten to-day I received yours of this date, to which I have not been able soons to reply.

It is true that Mr. Ladeveze, on the occasion to which your inquiries refer, and on another occasion, always spoke to ne openly and without any kind of reserve, commonly in the office of La Cronica, where I have been accustomed to go, as you know, to read the European payers on mail days.

The printed communication which you enclose to me, addressed to me by Mr. Galiano on the 15th of May, 1862, agrees exactly with the minute of the said communication, which is in my possession, and which I have just compared.

ion, which is in my possession, and which I have just compared.

I very well remember that when Mr. Ladeveze delivered to me the letter mentioned in my communication, in the manner alluded to by you, and in company with Mr. Pena and one or two persons unknown to me they reported to me, in the unreserved manner and in the tone signified by the extressions receibed by you, or similar ones, the news and names which appear in my communication, and which, as I afterwards saw, were known to everybody.

I hope this reply will amply satisfy your inquiry, and you are alliberty to use it for such purposes as you may think proper; and I further assure you that I have never received from Mr. Ladeveze any information or notice whatever of a reserved or confidential character, for there are, as you must know, for the agents of her Majesty abundance of loyal Spaniard, and means of watching for the safety and integrity of her rights.

I m your friend and servant,

T. B. S. M.

FRANCISCO STOUGHTON.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
LOST.—About two o'clock Thursday morning, a fire
broke out in the second story of the wholesale grocery and liquor store of Gray & Brown, on Main
street, near the corner of Second, and soon after the
entire building was wrapped in flames. The loss of
Gray & Brown is between \$10,000 and \$13,000,
which was fully insured. Messrs. Huston & Milton
are commission and forwarding merchants. They
were insured at Muir's agency for \$15,000, and at
the Madison office for \$10,000, which will, no doubt,
cover all their losses. Capt. Wm. Gay, occupying
the house adjoining Gray & Brown, was in imminent
peril of being burned out several times. His roof
was burned off, and the entire building was flooded
with water, which greatly damaged his stock of groceries, bagging, rope, &c., of which the store was with water, which greatly damaged his stock of groceries, bagging rope, &c., of which the store was full. His loss will be some \$5.000 or \$6,000, all covered by insurance. The buildings consumed were the property of John T. Gray, which were insured for \$6.000. The books and papers of both houses were taken out of their respective vaults uninjured by the fiames. The spread of the flames were so sadden that Cartana Gray, who short in the second story of his store was compalled to make his escape through the window. The stores of Scally & Cart. be duty of the New York Hebald to announce the public in advance of its cotemporaries.

A fury is to be established cornection between Long large regular and immediate connection between Long large regular and immediate connection between Long large regular and immediate connection between Long large regular and Staten Island. Strange as it may seem, large regular and Staten Island. Strange as it may seem, large regular regular and immediate connection between Long the buildings burned, were somewhat dimmediate, both by fine and water.—Louveville Center, June 17.

Barnum Not a Fighting Man. The following affidavit has been sworn to by Mr. Barnum in answer to that of Lowis J. Leonori, charging Mr. B. with a threat to commit an assault and battery on said Leonori. In justice to Mr. Barnum we give it an insertion thus morning. It appears after all that Barnum is not a finite or the street of the st

Is not a fighting man.

Phinese T. Barnum, proprietor of the American Masum, New York, being duly sworn, any—That the of a said city, on Thursday, the 16th Instant, is maliciously wickedly, and riciculously false in reastly every particular, and especially in the statement that deponent sever called to whip or lick the said Leonori; that deponent sever called to said appelations) that deponent near called himself "a rich man," or said that 'if he was not a rich man he would whip the said Leonori' and that deponent did not forbid said Leonori from publishing an seconal of what had then just fransprach but on the computation. Deponent is allowed to the computation of the computation and provided the computation of the computation of the computation and provided the computation of the computation of the computation and provided the computation of the computat

Another Frightful Railread Accident—One Man Killed. [From the Chicago Press, June 17.] In an Killed.

[From the Chicago Press, June 17]

Another terrible railroad accident occurred on the Michigan Southern and Northern and Indiana Railroad on Wednesday evening, about twelve miles east of Laporte. The fireman, George Mortoa, of Monroe, Mich., was instantly killed, but all the others escaped scrious injury. Two of the passengers in the front second class cars received a few slight scratches, but none of the others were injured. The engineer, recently from Manchester, N. H., had his head cut considerably, and his arms were somewhat injured, but he was able to ride to Laporte yesterday. It is thought he will soon recover. The accident occurred to the train going cast, which left here on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. The cause of the calamity, as given by Mr. Cameron, conductor of the train coming west, was as follows: A large oak tree, three feet in diameter, had fallen directly across the track.

Some twenty feet from the ground it divided into two very large branches. These lay on the track. The "cow-catcher" struck one of these branches, ran under it, and then under one of the cross ties, and the locomotive turned a complete somerset, and lay exactly upside down. The fireman was thrown under the engine, and was instantly killed. The engineer was relatively in his place, having escaped

lay exactly upside down. The fireman was thrown under the engine, and was instantly killed. The engineer was relatively in his place, having escaped death by being near the boiler, which prevented the other parts of the engine from crushing him. The tender also turned a somerset over the engine, and lay upside down several feet ahead of it. The baggage car was thrown from the track, and was considerably smashed. The second class passenger car was thrown from the track and lay upon its side, and it is wonderful that the passengers in it escaped with so little injury. There were four first class passenger cars. The forward one was considerably broken, the next two very little, and the last one entirely escaped injury. ly escaped injury.

Washington Items.
[From the Republic. June 20]
A WARNING TO YOUTH.—Daniel T. Woodward, who was on Thursday last sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife, handed the following card to the Rev. John C. Smith, on the ensuing day, when that gentleman, by invitation, first visited the infortunate being in his cell, it having been written previously. The paper was directed to one of the associates of his boyish days, and designed for publication:—

associates of his boyish days, and designed for publication:

"To the Youth of the District.—As I have but a few days to live. I feel it my duty to caution you from following my course of life, if you would live long and be respected by all who know you. No matter how humble your situation of life, keep the Sabbath holy; refrain from that great destroyer, ardent spirits. Look at my condition. Instead of being one of our best citizens, beloved and estermed by all, you find me in my lonely cell, under sensence of death, charged with one of the most awful crimes that could be perpetrated on earth; from ones a pious youth the cause referred to above.

"Danke, T. Woodward."

The above imparts a solemn lesson, by which we trust the youth to whom it is addressed will profit. A fatal rencontre recently took place at Tenallytown, in this district, between a man named Horatio Sank and another named Jesse Fisher. The latter having, it is said, been assaulted by the former, drew a knife and stabbed him in the right side, so as to cause his death on Friday night. Fisher has been committed for trial.

committed for trial.

The interior of the Capitol is still undergoing renovation. The rotunda having first been improved in appearance, workmen are now engaged in painting the Hall of Representatives and making such repairs as its condition requires. The lobides, passages, committee rooms, in fact all parts of the National Council House strongly smell of paint and wnitewash.

Mad Bogs
To the Editor of the Herald.
The city papers to day amounce the destruction of several rabid dogs yesterday—the effect of the very hot weather—in the Fifth ward. A dog forming at the mouth, was killed opposite the Public School in North Moore street, and the scene created some excitement in the neighborhood. It is time the Mayor sent out his dog killers, and have all the dogs removed or hilled. The life of one citizen is worth more than all the does to this country.

A PESIDENT.

LIFE IN PRINADELPHIA - Among the offen before the Marco this on that there even to be that event to continue the third are with were thing d with the unusually offices of insulting females in the finete and public squares.—I histelphia Gullers, Jane 29.

The Envestigation now Proceeding before the Recorder into Municipal Absace.

In this matter, which has been pending for a long time past before the Recorder, it was alleged that the Aldermen had fraudalently disposed of city property, and had reserved certain bethee as the consideration of their sction. The investigation on the part of the people has been conducted by N. B. Blunt, Eq., District Autorney, in connection with James R. Whiting and Ogden Hoffman, Reco.

been conducted by N. Runni, and Ogden Hoffman, Eags.

Among other persons summoned before the Recorder te give evidence, was Mr. Taylor. The counsel for the prosecution proceeded to interrogate him as to his knowledge of the transactions complained of. Among other inquiries addressed to the witness, was one requiring the witness to state what conversation had passed between the witness and another party—the object being to show that the witness, by the agency of another, had made some impreper arrangement with some one of the Alderment for the purpose of securing the acquisition to the witness of a large amount of real estate owned by the city.

E. W. Stoughton, Esq., counsel for Mr. Taylor, advised him not to answer any question tending directly or indirectly to establish that he, Taylor, had bribed or had calle of the brite either of the Aldermen.

Mr. Stoughton contended, that at the common law, the garty or offering to give a bribe, was a crime, in the party giving or offering it, as well as in the party receiving it.

Mr. Stoughten contended, that at the common hav, a sing or offering to give a bribe, was a crime, in the party giving or offering it, as well as in the party receiving it.

That this was a general principle of the common law, and that as it was a crime to give, or even to offer, the marry giving or off-ring was protected by the common law, then being commelled to answer any questions whatever, the should it be held no offence to offer a bribe, a person night with impunity proceed and make such offers to public officers, one after another, until be had found one capable of being corrupted.

Attempt like these would be constantly made unless the party abould know that, if he falled in the attempt, he would be liable to indictment and punishment on the complaint of the parson whom he thus approached.

The counsel enforced this view by various illustrations. On the part of the District Attorney it was contended, on the other hand, that although it was a crime at the common law in a person who should bribe or attempt to bribe a judicial officer, yet that the crime of bribery was applicable only to this class of officers, with perhaps one or two exceptions. But that at common law the attempt to bribe a municipal officer, in respect to his corporate powers, was not a crime, and that therefore, as the witness could not be subjected to punishment for such an offence, the common law did not excuss him from any sering the inquiry.

The Recorder, in consideration of the importance of this question, has bestoved great attention upon it, and it is understood that he has decided to the full extent of the proposition contended for by Mr. Stoughton. Holding that the same reason which made bribery a crime in the case of any judicial officer, is fully applicable to any other public officer; and he therefore held that Mr. Taylor was exempt from answering the inquiries propounded to him.

It was be well to add that the principle contended for and finally decided by the Recorder is one of paramount importance, and cannot fail when m

Court of General Sessions.

Pefore Judge Beebe and Alderman Peck.

June 21.—The Grand Jury found two bills of indictment against Bartholomew Clancy, for the murder of his brother a short time ago, sad a number of other percens for various offences, consisting as usual, of burglaries, torgeries, embezzlements, and larcenies.

SENTENCES.

Grand Larce — Charles Crout, convirted last week of granding was sentenced to be confined in the State price years.

grow was sentenced to be confined in the State prime years.

Hetery with Intent to Kill—William Mitchell of the found guilty of assault and battery with in the Kill Miss Thompson, whom he shot with a pistol in lower part of the body, was then brought up to receive the scottere of the Court. On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, he muttered some few words in broken English about his not having his right senses at the time when he committed the deed. The Court reproved him for the cosardly act in at tacking a poor defenceless woman with a loaded pistol. The Court, therefore, in order to put a stop to the too frequent practice of using fivearms with intent to kill, sentenced the prisoner to be incarcerated in the State prison at Sing Sing for five years.

Ascault and Battery.—James Graham was sentenced to be omfined in the City Prison for thirty days, for assaulting Thomas Murphy and stabling him in the chest with a large knife. The prisoner being intoxicated at the time, the Court were disposed to be leulent, and accordingly gave him the nominal punishment of a month's imprisonment.

Grown Largery.—Samuel and Elizabeth Margas were

ment.

Grand Larceny—Samuel and Elizabeth Marens were placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the Court, they treetter having stole Louis Bolthorn's watch and chain, valued at \$80. The former was sentenced to the State prison for five years, and the latter for four.

State prison for five years, and the latter for four.

THE ELEVENTH WARD RIOTERS.

Mr. McCann, counsel for two of the rioters, presented an affidavit, praying for a postponement of the proceedings, as one of his chents had several witnesses who were at present in Canada, that would be of great benefit to him. The Court, after some consideration, consented to postpore the case until the July term.

MANNLAUGHTER IN THE FOUNTH DEGREE.

William Fitzpatrick, who hitherto pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with causing the death of a woman named Margaret Keaton, wished to withdraw his plea, and to plead guilty to the charge. He was accordingly semanded for sentence until Friday, the last day of this term.

GRAND LARCENY.

Dennis McCormack pleased guilty to an indictment of

day of this term.

GRAND LARCENY.

Dennis McCormack pleased guilty to an indictment of grand larceny. The prisoner was sentenced to be confined in the State prison, with hard labor, for two years.

RIVER THIEVER CONVICTED.

Four desperate fellows, about nine-teen years of age, named Edward Riley, John Williams alias Wilson, Thos. Ganbon and Williams Warren, were charged with stealing a base of cloth helonging to McCall. Blake & Fairchild, valued at \$700. The prisoners, it appeared, from the evidence of the witnesses, came alongside of the Prussian bask Adeline, lying at pier 30 East river, got up on the dock, knocked the cook, who was on watch, in the head, and then stells the property, which was consigned to Meyers. McCall & Co.

The captain of the vessel, who was ashore at the time, when be went on board of his vessel, found the cook lying the entitle on the deck, and very much bruised and cut.

mentile on the deck, and very much bruised and cut from the rough usage of these ruffians.

The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a ver-dict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned for the day.

# United States District Court.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROTS WEAPON.

JUNE 21.—The United States w. Michael Hoey.—Mr. B.
F. Dunning Associate District Attorney, and Mc. Ridge way. Assistant Historic attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and called Energy Dunbar, formerly mate of the ship Worcester, who denosed, that in A-ril list the Worcester ran between Norwich and New York; Hoey was a watter on beard, on the night of the 21st April Michael Hoey had been making a noise, and witness went below by order of the captain; I put my hand on his shoulder and asked him to go on deck. I told him it was the captain; orders; he struck at me; I thought it was with his fist; I caught his band, and found it was a knife which he had, be cut me in the face and on the hand before I discovered that he had a knife; he sise out me on the arra, in two or three blocks; he cut my pantaleous, but he did not cut my key; when I went below he was by the pantry door with a listic; I laid him on the fisor and tried to keep him from cutting me any more; I then sent the head waiter for the captain: the captain had brought Hoey up once befor a said told him not to make auch a noise; I had offered him no violence whatever; we were on the Sound at the time.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. J. W. Haskett, but cenied baving ary diffesting towards the prisoner, or that he had ever knocked him down on a previous occasion.

Jerome W. Williams, captain of the Worcester, deposed

that he had ever knocked him down on a previous occasion.

Jerome W. Williams, captain of the Worcester, deposed
that he had ordered the prisoner to go up on deck, and
that he said he would do as he pleased. He then corroborated the statement of the mate as to his sending for him
(the captain) when the prisoner out him; when witness
went helow, Mr. Dunbar had Michael ou the floor, and
Michael had a knote in his hand; I took hold of the knife
and took it from him, and then told Dunbar to let him
get up; Runbar was bleeding; I thought at the time he
was very seriously injured. There was a physician on
board who examined the wounds; he had two stabs in his
jaw. Dunbar complained of a difficulty in opening his
mouth; the doctor said it would not be serious; I assistdefined to sublequent violent conduct of the prisoner.

To the Judge —We were six miles from land at the
time.

time.

Mr. Mortan addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner, not denying the incts stated by the prosecution, but denying the jurisdiction of the Court. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The question of jurisdiction is reserved for the consideration of the Court.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Alleged processes from the Roomer Roomer Roomer Hon.

June 21 — Euleas Corpus —Mr. Michael Doneny applied on behalf of Devid Barre, for a writ of indees corpus for his two children. David Barry, jr., and Michael Barry, who, the petitioner alleges, are detained by a cousty called "The Children's Aid Society," at their place of business, Fourth avenue, corner of Astor place. The petitioner says that the society desire and endsavor to cause his children to abjure the religion of their pacents, and that in which they have been brought up, for which purpose our Charles L. Brice. engaged by the society, trepagued the children, and still detains them, notwithstanding the pelicioner's ropeated applications for them to be restored to him.

The Judge granted the writ, and directed it to be returnable on the Edd ins.

APPLICATION TO SURRENDER AN ALLEGED PROTTIVE

APPLICATION TO SURRENDER AN ALLEGED PUGITIVE

APPLICATION TO SUBRENDER AN ALLEGED PUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

The Generoth of Pennsylvenia agest on a requisition to the Generoth of the State, to deliver up a man charged with comprising be Palladelphia. The party was arrested and brought before Judge Rossevelt on habeas corpus. The question above as to whether conspiracy was a ciffure within the meaning of the constitution of the United States. The Judge ordered the prisoner to be detained in centrody, reserving the major for fer further consideration, until the Governor of the State could revise his decision on hearing the parties on both sides.

# Suverior Court-Part First.

Superior Court.—Part First,
Refore Hon. Judge Box sorth.

Just 21.—George Bilger in Win. S. Kreps.—This was an action for as earlit and battery. The plaintiff is a driver of a couch, and drove the defendant and a young lady home. In February last, from the 12th Registeration, the defendant accused the driver with having imperiing the defendant accused the driver with having imperiing the accused the driver with having imperiing the defendant accused the driver with having accused the driver about the basis and door on Vardiet for p

Separate Court-Special form.
June 21.—In consequence of the indiscention of Judge
Lawrence that Court was adjourned to Pricey.

Ratiroad Intelligence.

OTRING OF THE ROCHESTER AND LAKE ONTARIO RALIROAD.

The railroad connecting Rochester with the village of Charlotte, at the mouth of the Genesee river, opened for regular passenger trains on the 22d inst. Three trains will run each way daily.

ILA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

A corps of engineers passed through this village since our last issue, surveying the route of this road. We understand that they are to run the line through to La Crosse, while the two other corps are busily engaged in locating the eastern section of the road. The prospects of the company are truly flattering. They are constantly receiving propositions for stock, and the work is going ahead finely.—Beaver Dam Republican, June 1.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BOATS.

The Deroit Advertiser learns from reliable authority that it is decized by the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company to build two of the finest and best appointed boats that have ever floated upon these waters. The cost of these boats will be \$200,000 each: they will be 350 feet long and about 2,000 tons burthen. It is calculated that the two will form a daily line, which will carry passengers from Buffalo to Detroit in fourteen hours. These boats are to be built at Buffalo, so that they may be finished in time to take their places on the North Shore route by the first of April, which is the period set for them to be ready for service. eady for service.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, June 21-6 P. M.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, notwithstanding the oppressive weather. With the thermometer varying between ninety five and one hundred degrees, it is very difficult to get up much of an excitement in fancy stocks. Wall street is, without doubt, the hottest place in the city; and it is almost impossible to keep cool, even by keeping perfectly quiet At the first board to-day there was quite an active de At the first board to-day there was quite an active de-mand for nearly all the most prominent fancies, at prices corresponding pretty nearly with those current at the close yesterday. The tendency, however, was downward, and sales were made at a slight decline. New Jersey Zinc feil off ¼ per cent; Cumberland, ¾; Eric Railroad, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Reading Railroad, ¼. Parker Vein improved one per cent on prices ruling at the first board

yesterday.

There were large sales of Parker Vein to day at the advance, both at the first and second boards. Most of the transactions were for cash. The assets of this company comprise seven thousand acres of the best coal land in George's Creek Valley, seventeen hundred acres of which is the workable big vein, and ten steamers, which form the tri-weekly line between this city and Baltimore. These steamers are doing a very heavy general freighting business, which prevents the company from bringing to market sufficient quantities of its own ceal. About 250 tons are daily shipped from the mines. The facilities this company already possess for doing business should give its stock a higher value in the market, and will, as soon at its position and prospects are more generally un. derstood.

has already sensibly affected the market price of shares. The dividend committee is all divided on the question. Two are known to be in favor of a full cash dividend, two in favor of no dividend in any shape, and one in favor of a stock dividend. We do not see how the company, in view of the effect in Europe of a suspension upon the cha-racter of American securities generally, can hesitate a moment. There is but one way to sustain the credit of our stocks abroad, and that is by prompt payment of dividends, and all other obligations, at maturity. It is estimated that about five millions of the convertible bonds of the Eric Railroad Company are held in Europe. The non-payment of a dividend on the stock would send home a large portion of the amount, and injuriously effect railroad bonds of other companies, which have been nego-

iated abroad.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to day amounted to \$124,375 31; payments, \$67,152 06—balance, \$7,948,647 42. The balance is steadily accumulating. It is now nearer eight millions than it ever was before.

The sales at the mining board to-day were as follows:-

50 tons about 20 per cent do. at \$4 20 do. The thirty per cent copper of this company is the most valuable ore of the hind mined. It is much more easily, and therefore much more profitably bly worked than any of the copper ore found in the Lake Superior mines. It is much wanted by smelters, as it contains material actually necessary to answer a proper flux. It is much more productive to miners than the native copper of the celebrated Cliff and Minesota copper mines of Lake Superior. Dr. Kenyon, of the sme establishment of Baltimore, offers to take all the thirty per cent copper ore of this company they can deliver very. His offer may be accepted. The demand here is so active, and this qualify of ore is so desirable, that the company will probably be able to offer another hundred tons at auction in this market, on or about the 15th of July proximo.

At the second board the market was weak and un settled. The closing prices show a decline in Nicaragua of % per cent; Parker Vein %; Erie Railroad %; Comberland, 14. McCullock gold advanced 14 per cent. The Irving Bank has declared a dividend of three and a

half per cent. The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company have declared semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

we call attention to the sale of Galena and Chicage Union Railroad bonds, advertised by Mesars. Wadsworth and Sheldon, to take place on Saturday, the 25th instant. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company commenced the construction of their road at a time when the right of way, depot grounds, railroad iron, and other materials and labor, were obtained at rates ranging from twenty-five to fifty per cent below the present value. The first five thousand tons of rails imported for the company cost, laid down in New York, \$35 per ton, whilst the present value is about \$70 per ton. The depot grounds in Chicago were purchased at, probably, \$100,000 less than the same grounds could be now obtained for, and the right of way was to a great extent obtained without cost. All circumstances operated favorable to a cheap construction of the road; and it is safe to calculate that a road over 

Leaving surplus of profits, May 1 ...... \$93,433 75 The untire cost of the road, branch, and air line ex-tension, is now estimated to be about \$3,800,00, and the liabilities of the road, when compteted, will be as fol-OWN :-

These bonds are all secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entile road and property of the company and from the fact that the whole liabilities of the com pany are less than one third of the cost of the road, there can be no question as to the ample security to the holders of the bonds. In fact, they do not stand second to any securities in this country, and, as a safe and permanent investment, they offer inducements to parties seeking in vestment for foreign account, equal to securities which now commanda high premium.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of

produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th instant, have been as follows :-RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT TIDE WATER.

	1853.	1852.	1851.
Canal open	April 20.	April 20.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	667.520	728,421	952,256
Wheat bush	881,947	796,537	449,528
Corn. do	356 995	1,416,999	2,283,361
Ba ley, do	142,102	81,861	95,737
Cats, do	788,694	-	-
Pork, bbis	64,166	47.518	39,796
Beef, do	25,047	15 787	24 100
Cheese, Ibs	339,000	288,900	803,800
Butter, do		129,600	709 500
laid co		4,355,500	\$,725,000
Hecon, do		4,682,800	7,917 100
Wool, or	2317,0000	195,500	367 30G
The statement for	the secon	d wack of Je	ane shows a
large deficience in the		AND DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.	military of Alberta

is a slight increase, while the deficiency in corn is a slight increase, while inhels for the week, and for the season, so far, over 1,100. In pork, becom, and lard, there is a steady increase, and the receipt of these

les by canal this season will probably be larger than ever before.

The receipts at title water of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the second week of June, in 1853 and in 1862, have been as follows:—

Dec. 53,887 Inc. 10,735 Dec. 257,500 Inc. 925 The aggregate of the receips of the above article so far 

Dec. 160,901 Inc. 85,411 Dec. 1,060,004 Inc. 71,927 The receipts of tolls on all the canals of the State, for the second week of June, show an increase over the

 
 corresponding week last year:
 1853—2d week in June
 \$106,106

 1852
 do.
 91,664
 The weekly statements and aggregate receipts to the 15th

The weekly statements and aggregate receipts to the 15th instant are as follows:—

2d week in June. Total to June 15. 1853. \$106.106 \$938.3.21 1852. \$1.664 749.208 1851. \$6.623 949.535 1850. 67.329 723.745 1850. \$0.242 791.138 1848. \$90.185 813.237 1847. \$1.947.786 1,016.238 1846. \$3.531 770.647 The increase for the season, so far, over 1852, is \$40.617 The Adas adds the following:—A comparison of receipts

The Allas adds the following:—A comparison of receipts for the two years to June 14, 1852 and 1853, showing the 

The number of vessels which cassed through the Wel

and canal into Lake Ontario during the week ending June 14, inclusive, was as annexed :-

Of these vessels, thirty-eight were American and twentyeight British. The vessels bound for Kingston were mostly from Canadian ports on Lake Erie, laden with stayes, lumber, and an occasional cargo of wheat; and those to Montreal were from Port Stanley and the Bruce Mines,

with wheat and copper ore. | Second | Solution | Second |

CITY TRADE REPORT. Asues -Some 80 bbls, were sold at \$5 12% for p

and \$4.75 for pots, per 160 lbs.

EXESWAX —There were 1,100 lbs. yellow disposed of, at and \$4.75 for pots, per 169 lbs.

BERSMAX—There were 1,100 lbs. yellow disposed of, at 20c. per lb.

BERMESTUFFS—Flour was essentially unaltered. The sales comprised 16 000 bbls. sour, at \$4 a \$4.12\foresty, superfine No. 2, at \$4.12\foresty inject to fancy Western, at \$4.65\foresty a \$4.62\foresty a \$4.87\foresty; inject to fancy Western, at \$4.65\foresty a \$4.61\foresty; common to good 60 lo, at \$4.62\foresty a \$4.87\foresty; and other grades at propertionate prices. Canadian was inactive but steady. The sales of Southern amounted to 1,600 bbls. at yesterday's quotations. We heard of no important transactions in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat was more in demand. The business embraced 2.800 bushels Genesee white, at \$1.30; 30,000 Western do, at \$1.19 a \$1.22; and 2,500 do red, at \$1.12. Rye, barley and oats were as last represented. The operations in corn resched 32.000 bushels, at former rates.

COTTON—The market continues unchanged, with rales to day of 900 bales.

BEIGERS—Herd North River were plentier and procurable at \$5 a \$5 50 per thousand.

CANDISS.—There have been 900 boxes sperm bought on private terms.

CANDISS.—There have been 900 boxes sperm bought on private terms.

COFFIE.—Was inanimate. The sales included but 30 bags Java at 11½c., and 180 Rio at 9½c per lb.

FRATHERS.—There have been a few small lots live green taken at 45 a 46c., per lb.

FIRE CRACKERS.—About 1 200 boxes Canton, 40 packs, changed hands, chiefly at \$1 45.

FIRECRIS.—To Liverpool 500 a 600 bbls. flour were engaged at 5d. in bulk. Cotton was at 3 16d a ½d. for compressed and 15,000 bushels grain were engaged at 5d. in bulk. To Glasgow, 100 bbls. were engaged at 2s. To London flour was offered at 2s. To Havre, cotton was at 3c., and sabes and rice at 36 and 88, with bark at \$10.

To Antwerp, 200 bales cotton were engaged at ½c. There was no change to notice in rates for Amestalia or California.

nia.
FRUIT.—We noticed sales of 200 boxes layer raisins, at 30 25; 250 bunch do. at \$2.75; and 20 cases sardines, at 65 a 67 ½c.
GISSENG was scarce, and held at 50 a 51c. per lb.
HAT.—There were 1,600 bales river sold at 60 a 70c. per

GINSENG was scarce, and held at 50 a 51c. per lb.

HAY...—There were 1,000 bales river sold at 60 a 70c. per
100 lbs.

HOPR...—But 23 bales have been disposed of at 18 a 20c.
per lb.

INON...—No changes or sales were reported in this line.
Factors continued very firm.

LATHS...—Eastern were not so abundant, and commanded 31 30 for lump, per bbl.

MOLASSES...—Sales were made of 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c. a 29c.; 75 Nuevitas at 27c.; and 60 Muscovado at 28c. a 29c.; 75 Nuevitas at 27c.; and 60 Muscovado at 28c. a 48c. Per gallon.

NAILS...—There was more inquiry for cut at 3%c. a 4c., cash and short time, per lb.

NAVAL STORES...—Rosin and crude turpentine remained about the same. There were 300 bbls. spirits turpentine taken, at 43%c. a 44c. per gallon.

OH. MERAL was dull, and nominal at \$27 50 a \$28 per form.

10n.—Nothing new occurred in whale or sperm. There were sold 50 baskets office, at \$4 12%; 100 pkgs. do., at \$5 12%; each and 4,600 gallons linseed, at 62c. a 63c. per PLASTER OF PARIS.--Nova Scotia blue and white was in

gallon.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—Nova Scotis blue and white was in demand, at \$3.75 a \$4 per ton.

FROYBONS.—Pork moved to the extent of 600 bbls.; western at \$13, for prime, and \$15.75 a \$15.87 %, for mess, per bbl, the market for it favoring buyers. Sales have been made of 200 pkgs. cutneats, and 280 bbls. at 60 prime lard, at full rates. Beef was pretty active. The sales embraced 300 bbls, at \$5 a \$5.37 %, for country grows, and \$12 a 12.75, for city do., per bbl. We have no change to mote in butter or cheese, which at cogly tended downwards.

REAL ESTATE—Sales at auction—by James Cole—Brook-type—7 lots on Ninth avonue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 25x100, \$200 each; 4 lets on Fifteenth street, and 4 do. on Fourteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, Lyether, \$600; 1 lot on Fifteenth street, near Ninth avenue, 126x55, \$325. By W. H. Fracklin, Son & Co.—Two story frame house and lot, 109 Esser street, hear Rivington, 25x37, \$4.550; 1 lot on 7hird avenue, bear 100th street, 25.2x100, \$575; two story and a ball brick house and lot, 94 McKibbes street, between Graham and Ewen. (Brooklyn.) 25x100, 25.75; two story and a ball brick house and lot, 94 McKibbes street, between Graham and Ewen. (Brooklyn.) 25x100, 25.75; two story and a ball brick house and lot, 98 F. H. Indlow—I lot on Eleventh street, near avenue, 25x103, \$1,200.

RED—Was extremely quiet at \$3.50 a \$4.50 for good ordinary to prime, per 100 lbs.

Salesapathila —A few low Honduras were progued at 38 do. a 42. per lb. Mexican was inactive and nominal.

SOAP.—There have been sold 100 hhds. very prime

per 1b.
SUGARS.—There have been sold 100 hhds. very prime Cuba at 6c., and 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 5c. a 5%c. per lh.
TALLOW.—Some 15,000 lbs, have been disposed of, Thuncen. Was not very boids. The enter included 30 hbds. Somitarky at 7 kgc. 64 bases Havang at 78c. 5 %c., and 20 cases Ohin and Connections seed but of private

BEEF - We beard that 500 bbts Onto and Prison, changes hands at 111 Me. a 20th yer mallon